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- **人考案の名称 サイドシル構造**
- 半実用新業登録構求の範囲
 - 2 自動車のサイドシルの内部に/個以上の中空パイプを嵌接し、この中空パイプと前記サイドシルとの間にフォーム材を充償したことを特徴とするサイドシル構造。
- ま考案の詳細な説明

本考案は自動車の関固衝突対策用のサイドシ ル構理に関するものである。

自動車の側面衝突対策として、従来からサイドシル構造の強化は一つの課題であった。このようなサイドシル構造の強化としてサイドシルの中空駅分に充填材を充填する構造が提案されている。以下に図面を倉服してこの構造を群述する。

第 / 図は自動車のサイドシル部分を示す図であり、 第 2 図は第 1 図の A - A 線断 図図である。 第 2 図に示すようにサイドシル 1 はサイドシルアウタ ペネル 2 と サイドシルインナバネル 3 とからなり、 フロアペネル4 にサイドシルインナバネルが

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受合してある。サイドシルアウォベネル 2 の壁図 単四を防ぐため、サイドシル / 内に便宜フォーム 材 3 が住入光根してある。

ところでこのような従来のサイドシル構造はサイドシル内部全域にフォーム材を注入充填した構造となっており、高価なフォーム材を多量に使用するためコスト高になるという問題点があった。

本考案の目的はこのような従来の問題点を解決し、自動車の関面衝突時におけるサイドシルの壁 面選屈を防ぎ得る強度を有しつつ、安備で軽量な、 サイドシル構造を得ることである。

この目的を選成するため本海棠のサイドシル構造は自動車のサイドシルの内部に「個以上の中空パイプを嵌載し、この中空パイプと前配サイドシルとの間にフォーム材を充填したことを特徴とするものである。

以下に図面を参照して本考案のサイドシル構造を辞述する。第3図は本考案のサイドシル構造の一実施例を示す第1図の A - A 線に対応する助面図である。第3図において、サイドシルノはサイ

次にこのような構成による本考案のサイドシル構造の個面衝突の額の作用を説明する。本考案のサイドシルではサイドシル!と中空パイプもとがサンドイツチ構造を形成しているため、場性が増大し、衝撃が加わつた顧の車室内への侵入ストロークが減少し、また最大強度も第3回に示した従来のサイドシルに比べて中空パイプの分かけ増大する。

次に本考案のサイドシル内に挿入する中空パイプの他の実施所を併送する。第 4 図は中空パイプ



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でフォーム材 5 の量を更に少なくすることができる。 第 5 図は中空パイプ 7 , プを別体または一体に作り、相互の機能に平面的部分を設け、この部分を密接させることによりパッフル板の効果を持たせたものである。 第 6 図は 2 個の中空パイプ 8 . 『を推聞させて鉄装したものである。

「 次に本考案のサイドシル構造の製造法の他の例



第川図は加熱型発泡材 3 b の他の実施例を示す 図である。この実施例では基板川上に加熱型発泡 材 3 b を随着して設け、この上にグラスシートは を被せ、この変面をピニールはで置い、基板リの 裏間に粘着剤がを設け、この裏面を製盤紙がで整 つたものを用意し、第7図に示すようなサイドシ ルノの組立ての際にサイドシルノの内盤または中



型ハイブ 6 の外盤の所足位置に第 11 図に示するの外盤の所足位置に第 11 図に示するのであればない。 10 の間ではない。 10 の間ではない。 10 の間ではない。 20 の間ではない。 20 の間にからない。 20 の間にからない。 20 の間にからない。 20 の間になり。 20 の間になり。

なおこの他にも例えば発泡材 s b を両面テーアによりサイドシル内に固定するようにしてもよい。このような加熱型発泡材 s b を用いたフォーム材としては例えばエポキシフォーム(発泡材はヒドラジッド系化合物)、ポリエチレンフォーム等を用いることができる。

次にこのような加熱型発泡材 3D の発泡による
フォーム材の形成について説明する。第9 図に示
すような状態でサイドシル内部に加熱型発泡材を
組込んだ状態の単体を塗装炉を通して加熱すると、
発泡材 5 D は第 2 図に示すように加熱時間の経過



とともに特性曲額 A で示す体質は増大し、特性曲線 B で示す樹脂粘度は未硬化状態から加熱開始と ともに低下し、樹脂粘度が最低となる時に発泡し、 発泡終了後は硬化反応により硬度が増大し、第 10 図に示すようにフォーム材よがサイドシル 1 の内 部を満たすようになる。

なおこの他にも前述の第9~川図に示した製造 法を用いて製造すれば、サイドシルを強装炉を道 道させる際に発泡材を発泡させサイドシル内部を



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フォームで光模することができるので、設備コストが始んどかからない、発泡材圧人法に比べ工数が仏滅できる、環境汚染がない、サイドシル外へのフォーム材の飛散がないため散装炎個品質を害することがないという利点も得られる。

4.図面の簡単な説明

第1図は自動車のサイドシル部分を示す問個 図、第2図は従来のサイドシルの構成を示す第1 図の A - A 報助面図、第3~6図は本考案のサイドシルの実施例の構成を示す図、第7,図は第7 がのサイドシルの製造法の一例を示す図の第5 がのサイドシルの製造法の一例を示すののである。 10図は本考案のサイドシルの製造法のの協議を が10図に本考案のサイドシルの製造法の が2回に新り、10図に示す製造法における加熱型 発記は第9、10図に示す製造法における加熱型 発記がの特性観響である。

!…サイドシル、 2…サイドシルアウォバネル、 3…サイドシルインナバネル、 4 …フロアバネル、 5 …フォーム材、 50 …未発泡液、 50 …加熱量弱 泡材、 6 , 7 , 7′ , 8 , 8′ …中空バイブ、 9 … ツ





レート、10 … ガン、11 …蓋板、 は… グラスシート、 13 … ピニール、14 …粘着剤、13 … 利服紙。

実用新定登録 出 讀 人 日 證 自 動 車 株 式 会 社

代理人并理士 杉 村 睫 第二字

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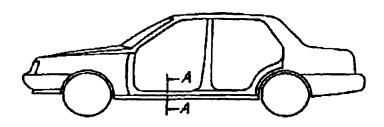
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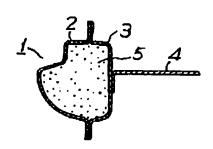
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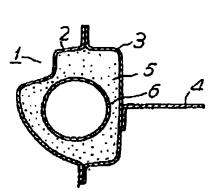
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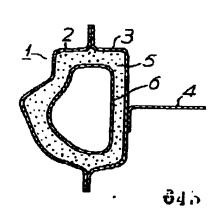
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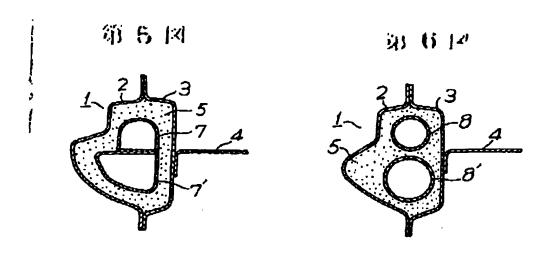
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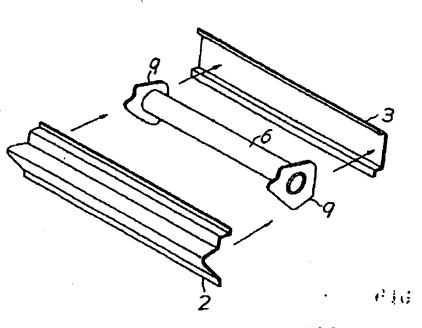


如 4 図



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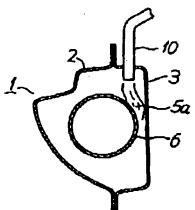




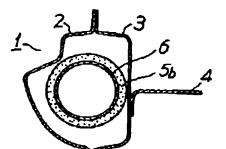
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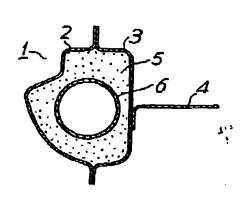
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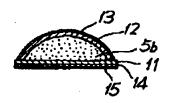


第10回

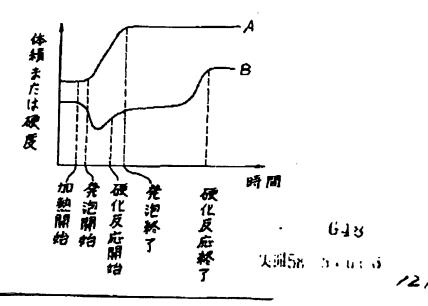


- **647** 火風器 こ1663

第11图



第12网



Japanese Utility Model Laid-open No.58-87668

Date of Laid open: June 14, 1983

Title of Invention: A side sill structure
Japanese Utility Model Application No. 56-182146

Date of filing: December 9, 1981

Inventor: Kikuo Tanabe

1. Title of Invention

Applicant: Nissan Jidousha (Motors) Kabushiki Kaisha

A Side Sill Structure

. Scope of Utility Model Claims

1. A side sill structure in which at least one hollow pipe is fitted into a side sill of an automobile, and a gap is filled with a foamed material between the hollow pipe and the side sill.

3. Detailed Explanation of the Invention

The present invention relates to a side sill structure which is served for coping with a side collision of an automobile.

As a countermeasure to cope with a side collision of an automobile, conventionally, the reinforcement of a side sill structure has been one of tasks to be solved. To reinforce such a side sill structure, there has been proposed a structure which fills a filing material in a hollow portion of a side sill. This structure is explained in detail hereinafter in conjunction with drawings.

Pig. 1 is a view showing a side sill portion of an automobile and Pig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A in Fig. 1. As shown in Pig. 2, a side sill 1 is comprised of a side sill outer panel 2 and a side sill inner panel 3 and the side sill inner panel is bonded to a floor panel 4. To prevent a wall surface buckling of the side sill outer panel 2, a hard foamed material 5 is injected and filled in the side sill 1.

Here, such a conventional side sill structure is configured such that the foamed material is injected to fill the whole area in the side sill and hence, there arises a drawback that a large amount of expensive foamed material is used and this pushes up a cost.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to solve such a conventional drawback and to provide an inexpensive and lightweight side sill structure to ensure the strength which can prevent a wall surface buckling of a side sill at the time of side collision of an automobile.

To achieve such an object, the side sill structure of the present invention is characterized by inserting at least one hollow pipe into a side sill of an automobile, and filling a gap between the hollow pipe and the side sill with a foamed material.

The side sill structure of the present invention is explained in detail hereinafter in conjunction with drawings. Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view corresponding to a line A-A in Fig. 1 and shows an embodiment of the side sill structure of the present invention. In Fig. 3, a side sill is constituted

of a side sill outer panel 2 and a side sill inner panel 3, and the side sill inner panel 3 is bonded to a floor panel 4. In the side sill 1, a hollow pipe 6 is inserted and a gap between the hollow pipe 6 and the side sill 1 is filled with a foamed material 5. As a material of the hollow pipe 6, steel, aluminum, PRP and the like can be used. However, beside these materials, any lightweight material which has proper rigidity can be used.

Next, the manner of operation of the side sill structure of the present invention having such a constitution at the time of side collision is explained. Since the side sill of the present invention has a sandwich structure formed of the side sill 1 and the hollow pipe 6, the rigidity is increased. Accordingly, when an impact is imparted to the side sill, an invasion stroke into the car chamber can be reduced. Further, the maximum strength can be increased by an amount corresponding to the hollow pipe compared to the conventional side sill shown in pace in the maximum strength can be increased by an amount corresponding to the hollow pipe compared to the conventional side sill shown in the maximum strength can be increased by an amount corresponding to the hollow pipe compared to the conventional side sill shown in the side sill shown in t

Next, another embodiment of the hollow pipe which is inserted into the side sill of the present invention is explained in detail. Pig. 4 shows a side sill structure in which a hollow pipe 6 is inserted into the side sill 1 in conformity with a shape of the side sill 1 thus further reducing an amount of a foamed material 5. Pig. 5 shows a side sill structure in which hollow pipes 7, 7' are separately or integrally formed, planar portions are provided to respective wall portions and these planar portions are brought into close contact with each other thus giving an effect of a baffle plate to the hollow pipes 7,

7'. Pig. 6 shows a side sill structure in which two hollow pipes8, 8' are inserted into the side sill 1 in a spaced-apart manner.

Next, an example of a method for manufacturing a side sill structure of the present invention is explained in detail in conjunction with Pig. 7 and Pig. 8. Plates 9 for preventing flow-out of a foaming liquid are fitted on both end portions of the hollow pipe 6. The pipe 6 is inserted into the side sill low-out of the side sill inner panel 3 are spot-welded together with the plates 9. Then, the side sill structure is coated together with the car body and, thereafter, as shown in Pig. 8, a foaming liquid 5a is injected from an upper portion of the side sill 1 by a gun 10 and is foamed. Although an iron plate, plastic or the like may be used as a material of the plate 9, any other material which has proper strength can also be used.

Next, another example of method for manufacturing the side sill structure according to this invention is explained in conjunction with Pig. 9 to Fig. 11. In this manufacturing method, at the time of assembling the side sill shown in Fig. 7 in the previously-mentioned manufacturing method, a heating type foaming material 5b is inserted into the side sill 1 as shown in Fig. 9, and the foaming material 5b is foamed by heat when the side sill 1 is made to pass through a coating furnace so that the inside of the side sill 1 is filled with a foamed material 5 as shown in Fig. 10. It is not always necessary to provide the heating type foaming material 5b such that the foaming material 5b wraps the hollow pipe 6 as shown in Fig. 9, and the

foaming material 5b may be inserted into any position so long as the position is disposed between the side sill 1 and the hollow pipe 6. Further, the shape of the foaming material 5b at the time of insertion may have any shape. The foaming material 5b is usually obtained by extrusion molding.

Fig. 11 shows another embodiment of a heating type foaming material 5b. In this embodiment, the heating type foaming material 5b is formed on a substrate 11 such that the foaming material 5b is fixedly secured to the substrate 11, and a glass a surface of the glass sheet 12 is covered with a vinyl 13, a tacky adhesive agent 14 is provided to a rear surface of the substrate 11, and a surface of the tacky adhesive agent 14 is covered with a peelable sheet 15 thus preparing the heating type foaming material 5b of this embodiment. Then, at the time of assembling the side sill 1 as shown in $\operatorname{Fig.}$ 7, the heating type wall of the side sill 1 or an outer wall of the hollow pipe 6 after peeling off the peelable sheet 15 shown in Fig. 11. In the heating type foaming material 5b is foamed by heat obtained since the glass sheet 12 is placed on the heating type foaming sheet 12 is made to cover the heating type foaming material 5b, foaming material 5b is mounted on a given position of an inner when the side sill 1 is made to pass through a coating furnace the glass sheet 12 is arranged between the foam materials whereby the produced foamed material is reinforced by the glass sheet the same manner as the embodiment shown in Fig. 9 and Fig. 10, after the side sill lis assembled. In this embodiment, however, material 5b, at the time that the foaming material is foamed,

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In addition to the abovementioned embodiments, the foaming material 5b may be fixed inside the side sill using a pressure sensitive adhesive double-coated tape. As the foaming material which uses the heating type foaming material 5b, epoxy foam (foaming material being a hydrazide-based compound), polyethylene foam or the like can be used.

Next, the manner of forming the foamed material by foaming the heating type foaming material 5b is explained. A car body in which the heating type foaming material is incorporated into the side sill in the state shown in Fig. 9 is heated by making the car body pass through a coating furnace. As shown in Fig. 12, with the lapse of heating time, the volume of the foaming material 5b which is indicated by a characteristic curve A is increased, while the viscosity of resin which is indicated by a characteristic curve B is lowered from the unhardened state after starting of heating. When the viscosity of resin assumes the lowest level, the foaming material 5b is foamed. Upon completion of foaming, the hardness is increased due to the hardening reaction and the side sill 1 is filled with the foamed material 5 as shown in Fig. 10.

As has been explained heretofore in detail, the side sill structure of the present invention inserts the separate hollow pipe into the side sill to fill a gap between the side sill and the hollow pipe with the foamed material. Accordingly, the rigidity and strength of the side sill can be increased. The manufacturing cost can be reduced. The manufacturing cost can be reduced.

energy by the side sill can be increased or decreased by adopting hollow pipes of various shapes and constitutions and hence, the side sill is applicable to various vehicles. Unlike the prior art, it is possible to cope with the side collision without changing the plate thickness. In this manner, the present invention provides the side sill structure which has various advantageous effects including the abovementioned advantageous effects.

In addition to the abovementioned advantageous effects, by manufacturing the side sill using the manufacturing method shown in Fig. 9 to Fig. 11, it is possible to foam the foaming material when the side sill is made to pass through the coating furnace and to fill the side sill with the foamed material and hence, it is possible to obtain advantageous effects that the installation cost is hardly necessary, man-hours can be reduced compared to a foamed material injecting method, the method does not cause environmental contamination, and the foamed material does not scatter to the outside of the sill so that the quality of a coated surface is not damaged.

4. Brief Explanation of the Drawings

Pig. 1 is a side view showing a side sill portion of an automobile. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view taken along a line A-A in Fig. 1 showing the constitution of a conventional side sill, Fig. 3 to Fig. 6 are views showing the constitution of an embodiment of a side sill of this invention, Fig. 7 and Fig. 8 are views showing an example of the method for manufacturing the side sill of the present invention, Fig. 9 and Fig. 10 are

views showing another example of a method for manufacturing the side sill of the present invention, Pig. 11 is a cross-sectional view showing another embodiment of the constitution of the heating type foamed material in the manufacturing method shown in Pig. 9 and Pig. 10, and Pig. 12 is a characteristics curve diagram of heating type foam material in the manufacturing method shown in Pig. 9 and Pig. 10.

1 ... side sill, 2 ... outer panel of side sill, 3 ... inner
panel of side sill, 4 ... floor panel, 5 ... foamed material, 5
... non-foamed liquid, 5b ... heating type foam material, 6, 7,
7', 8, 8' ... hollow pipe, 9 ... plate, 10 ... gun, 11 ... substrate,
12 ... glass sheet, 13 ... vinyl, 14 ... tacky adhesive agent, 15
... peelable sheet

(In the drawings)

(Fig. 12)

volume, hardness

time

heating started

foaming started

hardening reaction started

foaming completed

hardening reaction completed

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